

completed its real purpose—the elimination of Villa and his adherents—and that longer occupation of Mexican territory by American troops was necessary only to undermine the control of the de facto government over the general situation in Mexico.

The ambassador acted under general instructions from his government in renewing his request for a reply to General Carranza's note suggesting that the time had come to take up the question of withdrawal. He had heard nothing directly or indirectly from the conference at El Paso and said his efforts with the state department were independent of General Obregon's discussion with General Scott.

The dispatch sent to General Scott tonight was supplemental to one sent yesterday. It was prepared by Secretary Baker after a very brief conference with the president and later talks with Secretary Lansing and Counselor Polk of the state department.

Although the message is a brief one, it was impossible to get it into code until late in the day, preventing a continuance of the border conference before tomorrow.

The reports of the conference are signed jointly by Generals Scott and Foust. So far as is known, they have contained no recommendations from the two officers, merely stating what had been said and asking for such information as they thought necessary in order to pursue discussions. Lacking explicit instructions, it is doubtful that General Scott would attempt to make any reply to General Obregon's request for the withdrawal of the troops. There is little doubt that the additional instructions outline the administration's views in this regard so clearly that General Obregon will have no doubts as to what General Carranza will be told when a reply to his note is made.

In some quarters in touch with Mexican developments it was said that the president was handling the situation personally and had no question for decision to lay before his cabinet tomorrow. The flat statements of all administration officials that there had been no change of policy bore out this idea.

It was stated officially that no formal demand for withdrawal of the troops had been made by any representative of the de facto government.

State department advisers today said arrangements had been made to transport American refugees at Manzanillo to the United States. The steamer Newport will sail from Manzanillo May 4, probably from San Diego, Cal. A score or more of Americans have been awaiting transportation from that point.

Reports from Piedras Negras said a new issue of Mexican currency would go into circulation at that point today and that all Mexican government employees would receive their pay for April in the new currency.

Dispatches from Guaymas indicated that operations against the Yaquis were being continued and that the Indians had been driven out of the mountains.

Consular reports from Topolobampo, Mazatlan, Tampico, Vera Cruz and Mexico City said conditions at those points were quiet.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS ARE HELD AT LAREDO

Laredo, Tex., May 1.—Six companies of the Ninth United States Infantry and two troops of the Fourteenth cavalry were suddenly ordered to remain at their post here today, after having prepared to leave for a target practice nearby. A wagon train of supplies, after going a short distance, was recalled. The reason is unknown here.

DEPUTIES BANQUETED IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Berlin, May 1.—An account of the banquet given in Constantinople last night by members of the committee of union and progress in the Turkish parliament for a party of deputies from the German reichstag, issued today by the Overseas News agency, says:

"The Turkish minister of foreign affairs, Halil Bey, delivered an address of welcome. He stated that the war originated with Russia, which desired to conquer the Dardanelles, Russia was encouraged by Great Britain and thus dared to fight for possession of the straits for a free entrance to the Mediterranean.

"In the duma M. Sazanoff, the foreign minister, announced that the historic moment had come for Russia to obtain free access to the sea. The British prime minister gave assurances that Russia's desire ought to be accepted.

"This unanimous declaration disclosed that the plan was sanctioned by treaty between these nations.

"When the war began, England and France suggested that Turkey come to an understanding by which the integrity of Turkish territory was to be guaranteed, but Turkey knew that the aim of the Russians was the conquest of the Dardanelles; that France was waiting for Turkey's downfall and that a treaty with the entente meant nothing but oppression by tutelage.

"Germany suggested an alliance on the basis of equal rights for both countries and mutual assistance in case of danger. The sultan and the Turkish nation accepted the German proposition and escaped the tutelage of foreigners.

"Germany kept her word and drafted a convention with Turkey giving to Turkey's consular offices in Germany the same rights as those given to Germany in Turkey and relating the questions of jurisdiction over residence in both countries on the basis of equality.

"Halil Bey announced that these negotiations had virtually been concluded and that the treaties would be ratified in the near future. He insisted that the treaties were founded on mutual respect or rights and sovereignty."

DUBLIN REBELS SURRENDER AND OTHERS BEGIN TO GIVE UP ARMS

Revolutionists Are Required to Yield Unconditionally and Are Doing So in Outlying Towns.

489 PRISONERS ARE SENT TO ENGLAND

Captures Are Being Made of Small Bands and Disturbance Is Believed Effectively Crushed in Ireland.

London, May 1 (7:50 p. m.)—All the rebels in Dublin have surrendered and those in the country districts are doing likewise, according to an official statement issued this evening.

"All the rebels in Dublin have surrendered and the city is reported quite safe. The rebels in the country districts are surrendering to the mobile columns.

"There were 1,000 prisoners in Dublin yesterday, of whom 489 were sent to England last night.

"It is reported from Queenstown that hopes were entertained that arms would be handed in today in the city of Cork.

"During the night of April 30-May 1 the rebels in Ennisclorty made an offer to surrender their leaders and their arms on condition that the rank and file be allowed to return to their homes. They were informed that the only terms that could be considered were unconditional surrender.

"These terms were accepted by them at 6 o'clock this morning. It was reported later that the rebels were surrendering today on these terms.

"A column composed of soldiers and Royal Irish constabulary captured seven prisoners in the neighborhood of Ferns (County Wexford) today.

"Wicklow, Arklow, Dunlavin, Bascandstown and New Ross, and the counties of Cork, Clare, Limerick and Kerry are generally quiet. The whole of Ulster is quiet."

ONE WITNESS IS QUESTIONED BY THE DEFENDANT

Lieutenant Robert Fay Asks and Is Granted Privilege of Acting as Own Attorney During Part of Trial.

New York, May 1.—Lieut. Robert Fay, of the German army, on trial here with two others charged with conspiring to blow up vessels laden with munitions for the entente allies, today was extended the privilege by Judge Howe of cross-examining an unfriendly witness. He asserted that his attorney was not properly conducting a detail of the case.

Edward Brecker, a reporter employed by the New York World, was on the witness stand when Fay sprang to his feet and asked to conduct the cross-examination.

"My counsel," he said, "cannot defend me because he is not conversant with many details of the case."

Fay's lawyer, former Assistant District Attorney Unger, appeared stunned, and the court adjourned to permit a consultation between Mr. Unger and the prisoner. Unger explained later that Fay had neglected to tell him many things and for that reason, he said, it might be best to grant Fay's request.

"Although I never heard of such a proceeding," said Judge Howe, "in view of the fact that Fay is a foreigner and that his counsel consents, I shall permit the prisoner to examine the witness within certain bounds."

Fay then obtained affirmative answers from the witness to a series of questions directed to show that he discussed war munitions with Brecker. Judge Howe, however, interrupted Fay and refused to permit further questioning when the prisoner said he was seeking to show that his many statements were given out for what he described as a "net purpose."

PROBATE JUDGE BURG RULES ON MOTION IN FLOURNOY WILL CASE

Judge John Baron Burg, of the probate court, yesterday denied a motion to strike from the records two petitions filed by Barth & Mabry for Mrs. Jeannette W. Flournoy, widow of M. W. Flournoy, former vice president of the First National bank. One of these petitions asked the court to set aside for Mrs. Flournoy the alleged community property and the other, to set aside exemptions which her attorney asserted are allowed her by law. The exempt property, according to them, includes life insurance, furniture and Mr. Flournoy's wearing apparel, including jewelry.

A. B. McMullen, who made the motion to strike, contended that the probate court did not have jurisdiction.

DETAILED STORY OF REVOLT AND HOW IT WAS PUT DOWN BY TROOPS

Insurrectionary Forces Suddenly Seize Postoffice and Begin Shooting All Men Dressed in Khaki.

ARTILLERY EMPLOYED TO DISLODGE SNIPERS

Many Persons Killed During Week of Continuous Fighting From Buildings and in Streets.

Dublin, May 1 (via London, May 1).—A return to normal conditions is being accomplished gradually in Dublin, and it now is possible to give the first complete account of the happenings of the last week. Hitherto, news of the Dublin uprising has reached the outside world in fragmentary form, owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication.

The conflicting reports and the frebbling conflict of statements, but the collapse of the rebellion has removed these conditions in great part, and the story of the uprising, from the time it began last Monday, may now be given in proper sequence, in the light of information obtained from authoritative sources.

What occurred was as follows: Begin to Shoot Soldiers.

"Monday: The first move was a dash by members of the Sinn Fein into the general postoffice. Many of these men were in the uniform of the Irish volunteers, a body formed at the time men of Ulster organized against granting home rule to Ireland, the object being to resist any attempt by Ulster to oppose the home rule law. Soon afterwards the rebels opened in the neighborhood of the postoffice a machine gun fire, and a man in khaki, several officers and men of the regular army thus fell victims in the first few minutes of the revolt. The authorities, unprepared at first to deal with the uprising, ordered the police and soldiers to retire at once to their quarters, none of them being armed. In the meantime, the rebels, according to their pre-arranged plan, seized other points in the city. The authorities were powerless, with the forces at their disposal, to dislodge or attempt to combat the rebels, who, however, made a great mistake, which eventually cost them dearly. They either forgot to seize the telephone exchange or did not think it worth their attention. Thus, the authorities were able to send a call to the military officers at Camp Curragh, some thirty miles away. From this point a considerable body of troops was immediately dispatched to the capital.

Rebels Grow Stronger.

"Tuesday: The situation in the morning was virtually unchanged except that the rebels apparently had increased in numbers and spread in small parties about the city. Sniping prevailed and numbers of casualties occurred among soldiers, rebels and civilians. No effort was undertaken on this day to turn the rebels out of their strongholds, as the force of military on hand was still insufficient. The military in London had been communicated with and within a short time a large body of troops was on the way to cope with the rebellion.

"Wednesday: The authorities began making disposition of troops, drawing a large cordon of men around the city and other smaller cordons around the three principal areas occupied by the rebels at Sackville street, St. Stephen's green and Four courts. These movements of troops led to much bloodshed. The rebels were supplied with ample ammunition and used it so that it was dangerous to walk even a few steps in the open, or sit at a window. By Wednesday evening the two parties of combatants and the areas they occupied were more or less accurately defined. During the day a gunboat came up the river Liffey, fired several shells into Liberty hall, which was occupied by a number of rebel officers, and soon demolished it.

Artillery Necessary.

"Thursday: By this time, the city was under a veritable hail of bullets. The Associated Press, correspondent, with several other newspaper men, passed along the customs house quay by the north wall and thence over the circular road while bullets were striking the walls and ground all around. The rebels had taken a position in a flour mill on the south side from which they harried the troops on the north side until the authorities decided to use artillery to dislodge them. A dozen shells did the work and the rebels retired to a disused distillery further south whence they were still able to give much trouble. Later in the day a naval gun and field artillery turned their attention to this point. From the top of the distillery tower, floated a green rebel flag. The bombardment was spectacular. Only forty-eight shells were fired and everyone hit the distillery, but the flagstaff was not shot away and it hung over the side of the building even after the rebels had fled.

Postoffice Is Shelled.

"Friday: Sniping by rebel sharpshooters had become so prevalent by Friday that the artillery officer in charge decided to shell the postoffice and nearby houses. Fresh troops arrived and the cordons were further tightened. The rebels started fires in several places in the hope, it was reported, of the flames reaching the castle. On Friday night, the sky for

miles around was illuminated and flames shot up from many points. The green rebel flag that flew over the postoffice was sharply outlined by the glow.

"Saturday: The announcement was made that the leaders of the revolt had decided to surrender unconditionally as their commander-in-chief, J. H. Pearce, had been wounded in the leg and it was reported that James Connolly, commander of the rebel troops, had received a severe wound. Isolated parties of snipers still continued to put snare at the troops, being evidently unaware of the capture of their leaders. The Associated Press representative made two long tours through the city in order to obtain an idea of the sentiment regarding the rebellion, which to all intents and purposes, had by this time been suppressed. Some men, chiefly of the transport workers' class, were still evidently having expected greater results from the movement, which had been in preparation for a long time. Most of the population, however, expressed indignation at the outbreak.

Final Collapse Comes.

"Sunday: The final collapse of the rebellion came on this day, the main body of the rebels in Dublin surrendering. One of the prisoners, taken at the College of Surgeons, was the Countess Martinevich.

"Monday: Today came the news that all the rebel leaders had surrendered and that the total number of prisoners taken the day previous in Dublin had reached 1,000. The transportation of captured rebels to England was in full swing. The Dublin soldiers and the Irish regiments in the barracks of Dublin who bore the brunt of the first day's outbreak, expressed great indignation over the uprising occurring.

Some expressed regret that English regiments had been brought over to suppress the disturbance, as they thought the English soldiers were inclined to treat the rebels too leniently."

CO-OPERATION IN CHASE OF VILLA ONLY QUESTION

Secretary of War Baker Sends Instructions to General Scott Which Will Be Adhered to in Conference at El Paso.

Washington, April 30.—While no linking of the contents of Gen. Hugh L. Scott's report to Secretary Baker on his conference with General Obregon, the Carranza war minister, was given out here today, it was learned that administration officials regard the discussion as still in its preliminary stages.

Mr. Baker took the messages to President Wilson before sending a reply. Afterwards, he declined to discuss the situation. Few other officials had any knowledge of the report, and those were equally silent. The impression prevailed, however, that they viewed the progress of the conference at the border as normal and regarded it up to this point merely as an exchange of views.

Obregon's Views Presented.

There is nothing to indicate that General Obregon's views as to the withdrawal of the American expedition were presented as demands or were more than an explanation of the situation in which the de facto government finds itself. The Carranza military chieftain has made no secret of his intention to call to General Scott's attention the likelihood of further anti-American demonstrations, such as that at Parral, if the expedition was long continued, or endeavored to press the chase of Villa vigorously beyond the point to which it has already penetrated.

Scott Asks Instructions.

It is believed that General Scott found himself in need of further information, as to the Washington government's attitude in regard to withdrawal of the troops in view of the arguments General Obregon presented.

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ed, Secretary Baker's original instructions dealt only with the points as to co-operative action with the Mexican government on which he wished stress laid. The instructions have not been made public, but it is understood they were not sufficiently broad to permit General Scott to take up discussion of the withdrawal suggestion at any length.

Co-operation to Be Discussed.

Secretary Baker had held that matter to be one for the state department and has confined himself to the purely military instructions involved in the bandit chase. His reply today to General Scott's report particularly will enable the latter to indicate clearly to General Obregon to what extent the Washington government is inclined to limit the operations of the troops in Mexico, in view of the situation the Carranza official has described. With this question settled, officials here appear to believe that the future meetings of the two governments would be devoted to the question of co-operation.

It has been intimated repeatedly that the redistribution of General Pershing's troops now in progress, would leave the American forces secure against any attack that might be aimed at them and also so placed as to be able to give positive protection to the border territory from raiders. With the troops thus established as a buffer between the remaining bandit forces and the border, it has been suggested that the administration might be willing to hold its ground in a comparatively limited area beyond the border and permit the chase to be continued by the Carranza forces without interference, unless it led into the American lines.

RUPPE RECRUITING FOR NATIONAL GUARD

Major R. Ruppe, special recruiting officer for the New Mexico national guard, stated last night that the local armory will be kept open at night until further notice for recruiting purposes. Major Ruppe has gone actively into this work and expects at an early day to bring the strength of both the local companies up to the standard in a short time.

It is expected that the camp of instruction will be held in June this year instead of August, as was the case last year, and it is probable that the encampment will be at some point on the Mexican border.

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